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New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

Volume 19, No. 12, January 31, 1991
Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico's unemployment rate jumped by four-tenths of a percentage point, to 6.5 percent, in December 1990 and is now up by a full percentage point from one year ago. The number of unemployed rose by 2,900 over the month and is 7,000 higher than in December 1989. Two factors contributing to the unemployment increase are illustrated by data generated by the New Mexico Department of Labor on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims and on reported layoffs. Insured unemployment, the count of New Mexicans receiving U.I., rose from 8,960 in December 1989 to 9,781 in December 1990. Over the last year, U.I. claims from workers in the manufacturing and transportation industries have increased by 29 and 27 percent respectively, while claims from the mining sector have fallen by 27 percent. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 45,800 in December, so about 21 percent of unemployed New Mexicans currently receive U.I. benefits. The number of New Mexicans filing new claims for U.I. in December 1990 was 6,498, compared to 5,839 in December of 1989, indicating that unemployment could continue to rise in the near-term. Other evidence of a deteriorating employment situation is furnished by the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program, which tracks layoffs by industry through the use of U.I. administrative data. MLS data indicated significantly increased layoff activity in the manufacturing industry in the fourth quarter of 1990.

The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 5.9 percent in December, up eight-tenths of a point from December 1989. U.S. unemployment is up by 1,043,000 over a year ago (16.6 percent), while unemployment in New Mexico increased 7,000 (18 percent).

New Mexico's nonagricultural employment in December, as measured by an employer survey, was estimated at 574,300, unchanged from November. The goods producing sector lost 600 jobs as a result of seasonal job decreases in construction and manufacturing. One positive sign in the monthly estimates was that the decline in construction jobs was considerably less than usual for December. Mining posted a gain of 100 jobs, stemming from increased activity in oil and gas extraction. The service producing sector grew by 600 in December, contributed mostly by seasonal hiring in retail trade and business services. The business services industry, which includes, among other things, temporary employment agencies and leasing employment agencies, accounted for the majority of the overall services increase of 1,000 jobs in December. On the other hand, the trade category added somewhat fewer jobs this December than in recent years. One probable explanation is that

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	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	704,500	700,200	702,300	+4,300	+2,200
Employment	658,700	657,300	663,500	+1,400	-4,800
Unemployment	45,800	42,900	38,800	+2,900	+7,000
Rate	6.5%	6.1%	5.5%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM DEC 1990	REVISED NOV 1990	REVISED DEC 1989	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1990	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	574,300	574,300	568,900	0	5,400
GOODS PRODUCING	86,400	87,000	86,800	-600	-400
SERVICE PRODUCING	487,900	487,300	482,100	600	5,800
MINING	15,100	15,000	15,000	100	100
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	8,900	8,800	8,800	100	100
CONSTRUCTION	28,100	28,600	29,300	-500	-1,200
MANUFACTURING	43,200	43,400	42,500	-200	700
DURABLE GOODS	28,800	28,900	28,400	-100	400
Lumber & Wood Products	2,300	2,400	2,500	-100	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,100	6,100	5,600	0	500
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,300	5,300	100	100
Other Durable Goods	12,100	12,200	12,100	-100	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,400	14,500	14,100	-100	300
Food & Kindred Products	5,000	5,100	4,800	-100	200
Textile & Apparel	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,900	6,900	6,700	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,800	28,700	29,600	100	-800
TRANSPORTATION	14,500	14,400	14,700	100	-200
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	2,000	0	-400
Trucking & Warehousing	7,400	7,300	7,300	100	100
Other Transportation	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,300	14,300	14,900	0	-600
Communication	6,100	6,100	6,400	0	-300
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,200	8,500	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	136,800	136,200	137,100	600	-300
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,700	24,700	24,600	0	100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,200	14,100	0	100
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,500	10,500	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	112,100	111,500	112,500	600	-400
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
General Merchandise Stores	14,100	14,000	13,200	100	900
Food Stores	15,100	15,100	15,700	0	-600
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,200	14,200	14,400	0	-200
Apparel & Accessories	5,800	5,700	6,400	100	-600
Furniture & Furnishing	4,700	4,600	4,600	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	41,400	41,400	40,900	0	500
Miscellaneous Retail	12,600	12,300	13,100	300	-500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	28,400	28,400	28,800	0	-400
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,300	10,700	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,500	4,500	4,200	0	300
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Real Estate	5,700	5,600	5,900	100	-200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	3,000	3,000	-100	-100
SERVICES	144,100	143,100	139,900	1,000	4,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,700	11,800	11,300	-100	400
Personal Services	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
Business Services	19,700	19,000	19,400	700	300
Health Services	34,500	34,400	33,400	100	1,100
Legal Services	4,500	4,400	4,500	100	0
Educational Services	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
Social Services	8,800	8,800	8,600	0	200
Membership Organizations	11,100	11,100	10,300	0	800
Engineering & Management Services	23,400	23,500	23,400	-100	0
Other Services	17,900	17,600	17,200	300	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	151,900	152,900	148,700	-1,100	3,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,300	31,500	31,100	-200	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	120,500	121,400	117,600	-900	2,900
State Government 2/	53,400	53,800	52,400	-400	1,000
Universities	24,800	24,900	23,900	-100	900
Local Government	67,100	67,600	65,200	-500	1,900
Schools	42,000	41,800	40,300	200	1,700

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

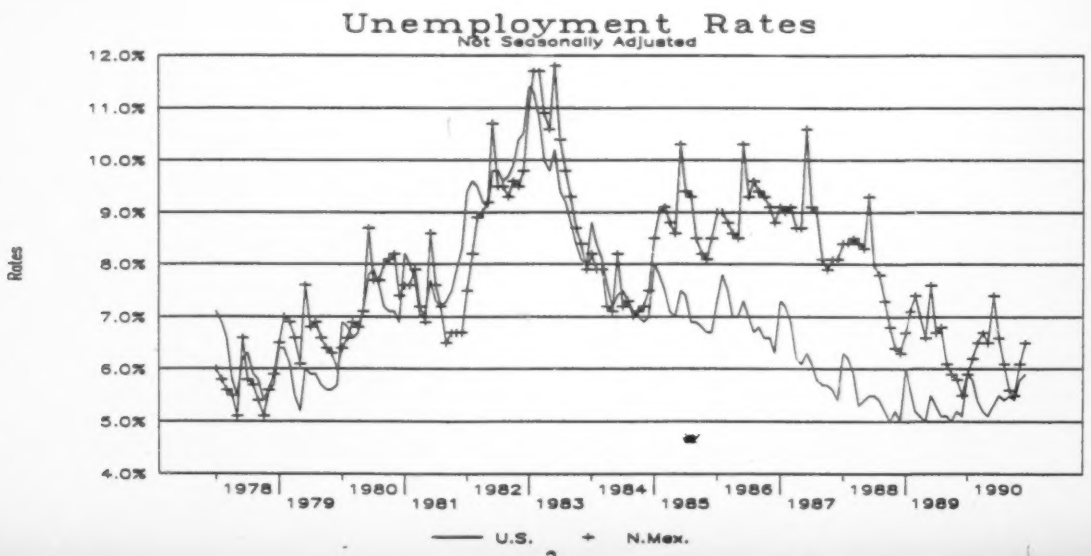
Albuquerque's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in December 1990, up seven-tenths of a percentage point from November and one and three-tenths point from the December 1989 rate of 4.2%. The number of unemployed persons in Albuquerque is now 3,500 higher than one year ago. The number of Unemployment Insurance claimants in Albuquerque this December was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 2,494 to 2,878 (+15.4%).

The year-to-year change in persons employed (as estimated by the household-survey based methodology) was a negative 3,900, a decrease of 1.5 percent. This measure has been negative since April. The comparable year-to-year change in nonagricultural employment, which measures jobs on a place-of-work basis, has been slowing since May, and is now nearly zero.

Nonagricultural payroll employment in Albuquerque increased modestly between November and December, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. The monthly gain of 500 jobs is comparable to the long-term November-December pattern. Leading all industry divisions was trade, with an over-the-month gain of 900 jobs. While this increase appears impressive, it is somewhat less than the average gain of previous November-December periods. Business services recorded a solid 400 job addition over the month; one may suppose that at least a portion of these new jobs represent employee leasing company workers assigned to retail trade establishments during the busy holiday shopping period. Also counted in business services were temporary employees hired to deliver new telephone directories. Yet another notable increase occurred in the transportation sector, as temporary jobs were added for the delivery of Christmas parcels. On the downside over the month, layoffs occurred in electronics, jewelry making, and lumber and wood products firms; and seasonal declines were observed in both state and local government and in construction. It should be noted that the drop in construction jobs was the smallest for the November-December period since 1984; however, construction jobs continue to be far below the year-ago level.

Year-to-year comparisons by industry show substantial job losses in durable goods manufacturing (principally instruments & miscellaneous manufacturing, stone, clay & glass products, and lumber & furniture) and in the troubled depository institution sector, which includes both banks and savings & loan companies. Strong employment growth is being reported in state government (mostly in education), business services, and health services.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	265,300	262,300	265,700	+3,000	- 400
Employment	250,600	249,600	254,500	+1,000	-3,900
Unemployment	14,700	12,700	11,200	+2,000	+3,500
Rate	5.5%	4.8%	4.2%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM DEC 1990	REVISED NOV 1990	REVISED DEC 1989	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1990	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	244,000	243,500	244,100	500	-100
GOODS PRODUCING	32,200	32,800	34,700	-600	-2,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	211,800	210,700	209,400	1,100	2,400
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	11,700	11,900	13,400	-200	-1,700
MANUFACTURING	20,400	20,800	21,200	-400	-800
Durable Goods	14,400	14,700	15,200	-300	-800
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,100	6,000	-100	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,600	12,800	200	0
Transportation	7,300	7,100	7,100	200	200
Communication & Public Utilities	5,500	5,500	5,700	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	62,600	61,700	62,400	900	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,800	14,800	14,600	0	200
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,500	0	100
Nondurable Goods	5,200	5,200	5,100	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	47,800	46,900	47,800	900	0
General Merchandise Stores	5,800	5,600	5,800	200	0
Food Stores	5,300	5,200	5,500	100	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	18,300	18,100	18,100	200	200
Other Retail Trade	13,400	13,000	13,500	400	-100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,200	14,200	14,300	0	-100
Depository Institutions	4,300	4,400	4,800	-100	-500
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,800	4,800	4,600	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,100	5,000	4,900	100	200
SERVICES	72,400	72,100	71,200	300	1,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,700	3,800	3,500	-100	200
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Business Services	12,000	11,600	11,500	400	500
Health Services	16,500	16,400	15,900	100	600
Social Services	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0
Membership Organizations	3,300	3,300	3,400	0	-100
Engineering & Management Services	16,900	17,000	17,100	-100	-200
Other Services	13,500	13,500	13,400	0	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49,600	50,100	48,700	-300	1,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,400	13,400	13,500	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,400	36,700	35,200	-300	1,200
State Government	14,200	14,400	13,100	-200	1,100
Local Government	22,200	22,300	22,100	-100	100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY)

The Las Cruces unemployment rate rose by four-tenths of a percentage point in December to 6.6 percent, virtually the same as the statewide jobless rate. In December 1989, the unemployment rate stood at 5.4 percent in the Las Cruces MSA, slightly lower than the then-statewide rate of 5.5 percent. The estimate of unemployed persons in the Las Cruces MSA is now up by 800 from the same period in 1989, a 25 percent increase. It is evident that Las Cruces is suffering from the deterioration in the statewide economic climate, although not as much as Albuquerque.

The number of persons employed in Dona Ana County, as measured by the household survey, is now down by 200 since last December, the first month that this indicator has turned negative in the course of the current economic slowdown.

There was a barely noticeable drop in total nonagricultural payroll employment in Las Cruces between November and December, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey. There was a small, seasonally expected drop in construction employment which was more than offset by a seasonally expected gain in retail trade.

An over-the-year comparison reveals a continuation of the trend of very modest nonfarm payroll job growth which has prevailed in Las Cruces throughout the second half of 1990. Most new jobs have been created in state and local government and in trade, and nondurable goods manufacturing has also shown healthy growth. On the downside are federal government, transportation and public utilities, construction, services, and durable goods manufacturing; but job shrinkage is fairly modest in each of these sectors. One may speculate that increased national defense activities resulting from the current Persian Gulf conflict may eventually mean new jobs in Las Cruces area defense-related firms (durable goods manufacturing and services) and in Federal government (NASA and White Sands Missile Range).

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	60,200	60,900	59,600	- 700	+ 600
Employment	56,200	57,100	56,400	- 900	- 200
Unemployment	4,000	3,800	3,200	200	+ 800
Rate	6.6%	6.2%	5.4%		

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE AND LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES)

The Santa Fe MSA unemployment rate remained low in December, at 3.5 percent, down from the revised November rate of 3.8 percent, and one-tenth of a percentage point above last year's December rate. The preliminary December unemployment rate in Santa Fe County was 4.4% (4.3% in November) and the rate in Los Alamos County was a 1.6% (1.7% in November). The Santa Fe MSA includes both Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.

The year-to-year growth rate of persons employed in Santa Fe (according to the household survey) has dropped substantially in the course of the past two months, to 0.6 percent in December and 1.7 percent in November, after reaching 3.5 percent in October. Although Santa Fe has shown impressive employment growth rates in the past year or so, the growth rate was hovering around 1 percent in the first half of 1989.

Preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey reveal a larger than expected loss of 700 non-agricultural payroll jobs in the Santa Fe area between November and December. More than half the decrease was expected based on established seasonal patterns, but in addition there was a sizeable layoff by a major employer in the state government sector. A seasonally expected decrease of 200 jobs occurred in hotels and lodging places, while a reduction in eating and drinking places was offset by hiring in other parts of retail trade. Other sectors experiencing seasonal downturns were construction, federal government, educational services, and membership organizations.

An over-the-year comparison shows that the Santa Fe area continues to experience employment growth, although the rate of growth, now at 2.3%, has slowed considerably from the four-plus percent rate recorded earlier in the year. The industrial divisions showing the greatest strength continue to be trade, services, and state & local government. On the other hand, construction and communication & public utilities both stand at or slightly below year-ago levels.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	67,900	69,300	67,400	-1,400	+ 500
Employment	65,500	66,700	65,100	-1,200	+ 400
Unemployment	2,400	2,600	2,300	- 200	+ 100
Rate	3.5%	3.8%	3.4%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM DEC 1990	REVISED NOV 1990	REVISED DEC 1989	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1990	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	45,150	45,200	44,450	-50	700
GOODS PRODUCING	6,100	6,200	6,050	-100	50
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,050	39,000	38,400	50	650
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,300	2,300	-100	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,850	3,850	3,700	0	150
Durable Goods	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	2,300	2,300	2,100	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,500	1,500	1,650	0	-150
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,600	9,450	9,250	150	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,600	8,450	8,250	150	350
General Merchandise Stores	1,250	1,200	1,200	50	50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Other Retail Trade	6,200	6,100	6,000	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,650	1,650	1,700	0	-50
SERVICES	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	-100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,400	18,500	17,800	-100	600
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,200	4,200	4,400	0	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,200	14,300	13,400	-100	800
State Government	8,000	8,000	7,600	0	400
Local Government	6,200	6,300	5,800	-100	400

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM DEC 1990	REVISED NOV 1990	REVISED DEC 1989	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1990	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	58,600	59,200	57,300	-600	1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	4,500	4,550	4,550	-50	-50
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,100	54,650	52,750	-550	1,350
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,700	2,700	-100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,800	1,750	1,750	50	50
Durable Goods	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	600	600	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	950	950	1,000	0	-50
Transportation	500	500	500	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	450	450	500	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,550	11,500	11,100	50	450
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	10,600	10,550	10,150	50	450
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,150	1,150	50	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,200	4,300	3,900	-100	300
Other Retail Trade	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	200
SERVICES	15,500	15,800	15,150	-300	350
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,000	2,200	1,950	-200	50
Health Services	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Other Services	9,700	9,800	9,500	-100	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,000	24,300	23,600	-300	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,700	1,600	-100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,400	22,600	22,000	-200	400
State Government 3/	17,800	18,100	17,600	-300	200
Local Government	4,600	4,500	4,400	100	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989
MINING	$604.32	$550.88	$608.77	48.0	44.0	46.4	12.59	12.52	13.12
CONSTRUCTION	$445.31	$420.42	$437.63	39.2	38.5	36.9	11.36	10.92	11.86
MANUFACTURING	$378.92	$361.43	$356.90	40.7	39.5	39.7	9.31	9.15	8.99
Durable Goods	$408.92	$388.27	$382.58	42.2	41.0	40.7	9.69	9.47	9.40
Nondurable Goods	$320.63	$308.06	$301.13	37.9	36.5	37.5	8.46	8.44	8.03
COMMUNICATIONS	$527.77	$505.11	$581.40	38.3	35.9	42.1	13.78	14.07	13.81
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$655.09	$641.66	$632.93	44.9	44.1	43.5	14.59	14.55	14.55
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$231.19	$214.91	$220.73	31.2	30.1	30.7	7.41	7.14	7.19
Wholesale Trade	$357.64	$344.75	$371.11	37.1	35.8	37.6	9.64	9.63	9.87
Retail Trade	$204.90	$187.56	$190.74	30.0	28.9	29.3	6.83	6.49	6.51
BANKING	$269.58	$250.80	$252.38	38.9	36.4	35.9	6.93	6.89	7.03

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989
MANUFACTURING	$389.50	$384.81	$351.05	40.7	41.2	39.4	9.57	9.34	8.91
Durable Goods	$442.09	$434.82	$362.07	43.3	43.7	38.6	10.21	9.95	9.38
Nondurable Goods	$286.22	$283.81	$327.47	35.6	36.2	41.4	8.04	7.84	7.91

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	PERCENT CHANGE Nov '90-Dec '90	Dec '89-Dec '90
CPI-U	133.8	133.8	126.1	0.0%	6.1%
CPI-W	132.2	132.2	124.6	0.0%	6.1%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO				
YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	452,600	407,100	45,500	10.1%
1976	476,000	432,000	44,000	9.2%
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1989 JAN.	673,000	627,800	45,200	6.7%
FEB.	682,500	634,200	48,300	7.1%
MAR.	691,900	640,600	51,300	7.4%
APR.	693,200	644,900	48,300	7.0%
MAY.	695,400	649,600	45,800	6.6%
JUN.	705,300	651,500	53,800	7.6%
JUL.	705,400	657,800	47,600	6.7%
AUG.	704,100	656,300	47,800	6.8%
SEP.	704,200	661,200	43,000	6.1%
OCT.	705,300	663,500	41,800	5.9%
NOV.	701,400	661,000	40,400	5.8%
DEC.	702,300	663,500	38,800	5.5%
1990 JAN.	689,200	648,700	40,500	5.9%
FEB.	694,600	651,700	42,900	6.2%
MAR.	699,700	654,000	45,700	6.5%
APR.	702,100	655,400	46,700	6.7%
MAY.	705,500	659,800	45,700	6.5%
JUN.	712,900	659,900	53,000	7.4%
JUL.	711,600	665,000	46,600	6.5%
AUG.	706,100	663,300	42,800	6.1%
SEP.	701,600	662,100	39,500	5.6%
OCT.	700,100	661,500	38,600	5.5%
NOV.	700,200	657,300	42,900	6.1%
Prel. DEC.	704,500	658,700	45,800	6.5%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	4,300	1,400	2,900	0.4
YEAR AGO	2,200	-4,800	7,000	1.0
2 YRS. AGO	19,700	17,000	2,700	0.2
3 YRS. AGO	22,700	31,900	-9,200	-1.6
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.6%	0.2%	6.8%	
YEAR AGO	0.3%	-0.7%	18.0%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.9%	2.6%	6.3%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.3%	5.1%	-16.7%	

UNITED STATES (in thousands)				
YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	93,775	85,847	7,928	8.5%
1976	96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7%
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1989 JAN.	122,095	114,786	7,309	6.0%
FEB.	121,906	115,023	6,883	5.6%
MAR.	122,223	115,844	6,378	5.2%
APR.	122,576	116,347	6,229	5.1%
MAY.	123,196	117,039	6,156	5.0%
JUN.	125,569	118,719	6,850	5.5%
JUL.	126,238	119,502	6,736	5.3%
AUG.	125,444	119,092	6,352	5.1%
SEP.	123,828	117,498	6,330	5.1%
OCT.	124,416	118,194	6,222	5.0%
NOV.	124,664	118,168	6,495	5.2%
DEC.	123,998	117,698	6,300	5.1%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,790	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,900	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,012	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-191	-324	132	0.1
YEAR AGO	632	-411	1,043	0.8
2 YRS. AGO	2,530	1,287	1,243	0.9
3 YRS. AGO	4,430	3,587	843	0.5
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.2%	-0.3%	1.8%	
YEAR AGO	0.5%	-0.3%	16.6%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.1%	1.1%	20.4%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.7%	3.2%	13.0%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

NOVEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1990 STATE	(Prel.) Nov. 1990 RANKING	(Prel.) Nov. 1990 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.7%
MISSISSIPPI	2	7.4%
MICHIGAN	3	7.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	6.9%
TEXAS	5	6.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	6.8%
ALABAMA	7	6.7%
MONTANA	7	6.7%
ALASKA	7	6.7%
MAINE	10	6.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	10	6.6%
ARKANSAS	10	6.6%
CALIFORNIA	13	6.5%
RHODE ISLAND	14	6.4%
FLORIDA	15	6.3%
DELAWARE	16	6.2%
NEW MEXICO	17	6.1%
LOUISIANA	17	6.1%
MISSOURI	19	6.0%
VERMONT	19	6.0%
ILLINIOS	21	5.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	21	5.9%
GEORGIA	23	5.8%
OKLAHOMA	24	5.7%
OREGON	25	5.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	5.5%
WYOMING	26	5.5%
NEVADA	28	5.4%
TENNESSEE	28	5.4%
KENTUCKY	28	5.4%
OHIO	31	5.3%
MARYLAND	31	5.3%
NEW YORK	31	5.3%
NEW JERSEY	34	5.2%
IDAHO	34	5.2%
WASHINGTON	34	5.2%
ARIZONA	34	5.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	38	5.1%
INDIANA	38	5.1%
CONNECTICUT	40	4.7%
VIRGINIA	41	4.5%
KANSAS	42	4.3%
COLORADO	43	4.2%
IOWA	44	4.0%
WISCONSIN	44	4.0%
UTAH	46	3.8%
MINNESOTA	46	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	48	3.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	49	3.2%
HAWAII	50	2.7%
NEBRASKA	51	1.6%

1989 STATE	Nov 1989 RANKING	Nov 1989 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.6%
MISSISSIPPI	2	7.0%
TEXAS	3	6.9%
MICHIGAN.	3	6.9%
LOUISIANA	5	6.8%
ARKANSAS	6	6.6%
ALABAMA	7	6.4%
ILLINIOS	8	6.3%
ALASKA	9	6.2%
WASHINGTON	10	6.0%
MONTANA	11	5.9%
OHIO	11	5.9%
NEW MEXICO	13	5.8%
WYOMING	14	5.7%
FLORIDA	15	5.6%
MISSOURI	16	5.5%
GEORGIA	16	5.5%
OREGON	18	5.3%
NEW YORK	19	5.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	19	5.1%
KENTUCKY	21	5.0%
INDIANA	22	4.9%
TENNESSEE	22	4.9%
CALIFORNIA	22	4.9%
COLORADO	22	4.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	26	4.7%
NEW JERSEY	26	4.7%
OKLAHOMA	26	4.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	4.7%
NEVADA	30	4.6%
IDAHO	31	4.5%
IOWA	32	4.4%
RHODE ISLAND	32	4.4%
MAINE	32	4.4%
ARIZONA	35	4.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	36	4.2%
VIRGINIA	36	4.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	38	4.0%
WISCONSIN	38	4.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	38	4.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	41	3.9%
UTAH	41	3.9%
KANSAS	43	3.8%
CONNECTICUT	44	3.7%
VERMONT	45	3.6%
MINNESOTA	45	3.6%
MARYLAND	47	3.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	48	2.8%
DELAWARE	48	2.8%
NEBRASKA	48	2.8%
HAWAII	51	2.6%

MONTHLY LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - December 1990

(News releases referred to in this section are available from the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington D.C. 20212 - Phone 202-523-1913)

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On January 7, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that the nation's employment situation deteriorated further in December as the civilian unemployment rate rose from 5.9 to 6.1 percent. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 5.8 to 6.0 percent this month (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 5.6% in the third quarter and 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 1990. The number of persons not in the labor force increased from 63.471 million in the third quarter to 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990.

Nonfarm employment, as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 76,000 in December, as the private sector lost 78,000 jobs and the public sector gained 2,000. Total civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, rose by 190,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey measures the number of persons employed, while the survey of nonfarm businesses measures jobs.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) increased by one-tenth of a percentage point to 62.6 percent in December. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 126.791 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.6 percent, were both up over the month, after seasonal adjustment, which is inconsistent with the overall pattern of indicators. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 549,000 for a .44 percent rise. Over the same period, the noninstitutional population increased by 1.618 million or by 0.86 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is clearly not keeping pace with the growth in the population, although the growth rate of the labor force varies considerably from month to month.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 263,000 in December to a seasonally adjusted level of 7.600 million as the civilian worker unemployment rose from 5.9 to 6.1 percent. Since December 1989, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 1.015 million or by 15.4 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for December shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 5.6 percent (up two-tenths of a point), for women 20 and older the rate was 5.3 percent (up two-tenths of a point), while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up 0.2 of a percentage point to 16.6 percent.

The December unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was unchanged at 12.2 percent while the rate for Hispanics was up seven-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 9.3 percent from 8.6 percent the month before (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by three-tenths of a point to 5.3 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 188,000 in December to 117.574 million, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio was up by one-tenth of a point to 62.3 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, fell by 383,000 over the year or by 0.33 percent. The employment-to-population ratio has fallen by two-tenths of a percentage point in the last year. The civilian labor force (125.174 million) was up by 451,000 or 0.4 percent over November, while the labor force participation rate (66.3 percent) was up by two-tenths of a point over the month.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was unchanged in December at 12.4 weeks - it was 11.5 weeks in December of 1989. The median duration of unemployment was also unchanged in December - this measure

has increased by one full week from December 1989. 1.739 million (23 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in December 1990, compared to 20.6 in December 1989.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 49.9 in December, down by three-tenths of a point from the previous month but still up by 3.5 percentage points from last December. Job losers totaled 3.797 million in December, as opposed to 1.024 million job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.128 million) and new entrants (662 thousand) constituted the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 941,000 in the fourth quarter of 1990, an increase of 110,000 from the previous quarter. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers is consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The nonfarm payroll employment exhibited further deterioration in December, dropping by 75,000 to 110.167 million. The revised October-to-November drop had been 259,000. Large job losses occurred in retail trade, manufacturing, and construction.

The decline in manufacturing employment was 35,000 over the month. The largest losses over the month took place in industrial machinery as well as several construction and auto-related industries. Employment in motor vehicles and equipment was up by 20,000 in December, as some auto workers returned from layoff, but auto employment was down by 55,000 from mid-year.

Construction lost 30,000 jobs in December, following even larger drops in October and November. construction employment has fallen by 290,000 since May.

In the mining sector, there was a 5,000 job gain in December, mainly in oil and gas extraction, which is picking up due to the increase in oil prices.

In the service-producing sector, retail trade lost 50,000 jobs in December, mostly in general merchandise (department and variety stores). Retail trade employment has fallen by 150,000 over the last three months. Wholesale trade had its fourth straight monthly decrease in December; employment in wholesale trade is down 55,000 since June.

Health services added 55,000 jobs in December, a performance which has held consistent over the year. Employment in business services declined for the third straight month and has lost 40,000 jobs since September.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.4 percent of the civilian labor force in December unchanged from November. Job losers are now 3.0 percent of the civilian labor force (down by one-tenth of a point since November), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.0 percent (up, by three-tenths of a point) of the civilian labor force 25 years and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 5.8 percent, up again this month, from 5.7 percent last month and 5.5 percent in October. A variant unemployment rate accounting for involuntary part-time workers was 8.4 percent in December, up from 8.1 percent in November and 7.9 percent in October. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990, up from 8.3 in the third quarter. Discouraged workers were 7.8 percent of the civilian labor force in the fourth quarter of last year.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

The $1 billion **free-electron laser**, a component of the **Strategic Defense Initiative**, is being mothballed at White Sands Missile Range in southern New Mexico. The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, the Pentagon agency in charge of Star Wars research, has ordered the closure of the test site near Orogrande and the scaling back of laser research at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The Pentagon broke ground for the laser at White Sands in March 1987 and has spent $115 million on roads, utilities, buildings and worker's salaries at the site. About 115 jobs at the White Sands Missile Range will be affected by the cutback.

Albuquerque Area

The **Albuquerque Police Department** had a total work force of 1,236 as of the end of 1990, down from 1,334 last year. The police department has had to cut $725,000 from its 1991 fiscal year budget due to weak Albuquerque city government revenues.

Housing starts in Albuquerque, as measured by permits issued for single homes in the first 11 months of 1990, were down 13.8 percent compared to the same period last year. According to city statistics, single-family housing permits went from 1,262 in 1989 to 1,088 in 1990. The valuation, however, was off only 8.7 percent or from $103.9 million in 1989 to $94.8 million in 1990.

Construction will start in the spring of 1990 on a $9.5 million, **500-bed dormitory** on the northeast corner of the **University of New Mexico** main campus in Albuquerque. The new facility will feature apartments built around a common kitchen, living room and bath.

CS Manufacturing of Massachusetts has moved manufacturing and marketing operations to a new 12,000 square-foot building in northeast Albuquerque. CS makes a mechanical, non-drip candle used by restaurants and computer-based simulators for oil and gas industry training. The company plans to have 15 employees in early 1991 and 30 within a year.

Artesia / Hobbs Area

John C. Cornell Inc. from Clovis has been awarded a construction project contract for the **gymnasium** at the **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**. The contract is for $1,141,000. Construction on the project will begin in February.

Navajo Refining Co. will boost its gasoline output by 50 percent this summer after it retools an Artesia refining plant and reopens a plant near Hobbs, Lea County Refining, that has been closed since 1984. The Lea County Refining plant, which was formerly owned by Southern Union, was acquired by Navajo two years ago and will reopen in early July. The refinery upgrades are expected to add about 100 jobs to the area work force. About 50 of these jobs will be with the Navajo Refining Company and the rest will be with outside contractors working in conjunction with the Hobbs and the Artesia refineries. Newly installed equipment in the Artesia facility refines crude oil that is too heavy to be piped. The new equipment will permit the Artesia refinery to process 60,000 barrels of crude oil per day, a 50 percent increase over current capacity. A fleet of some 60 tankers will carry the oil from Hobbs to Artesia.

Española Area:

According to an article in the Rio Grande Sun, the City of Española experienced a dramatic decline in **building permits and fees collected** from 1989 to 1990. The city issued $1,644,661 worth of building permits in 1990 compared to $3,266,962 in 1989. Fees collected for 1990 totaled only $6,749 compared to $11,782 for 1989.

The **New Mexico Department of Game and Fish** may be dispensing a new number of elk licenses. Large landowners may go from an allotment of more than 52 permits to under 15 permits under the new system. Chama Land and Cattle Company ranch manager, Frank Simms, stated the curtailment could seriously hurt the lodge's business, reducing employment by 20 to 25 people. Other large ranches will lose license allocations as well if the new requirements go into effect.

Gallup Area

The **Ramah shopping center project** has been awarded $611,500 in public works grants by the federal Eco-

nomic Development Administration, according to Navajo tribal officials. The grants will pay for about half of the project's estimated cost of $1.2 million. A Bureau of Indian Affairs grant of $250,000 and a loan from the Business and Industrial Development Fund have also been secured for the project. The shopping center will be located in the Pine Hill community and will consist of a grocery store and gas station, a laundromat, and other retail outlets. Construction is expected to begin in the Spring of 1991 and be completed by December. It is estimated that the project will create 85 temporary construction jobs and about 65 permanent jobs when the shopping center is in full operation.

Grants / Milan Area:

The Grants City Council is studying the proposed opening of a California-based firm that manufacturers movie film canisters, **Dunhill Inc.** The council decided to table the matter until more information could be obtained on the company's financial, health and sales projections. Dunhill is seeking $80,000 to $100,000 production startup funds to manufacture its canisters. At issue are city funds realized from residential dwellings earmarked specifically for industrial development.

Hobbs / Lovington Area:

In late December, the New Mexico Community Development Council approved all but $100,000 of the city of Hobbs' request for funding to help an automotive wire harness manufacturer move to Hobbs. The council approved a $100,000 Community Development Block Grant and a $500,000 low-interest loan from the CDBG revolving loan program. The money will be received by the city for **Electro-Wire Products Inc.**, which is headquartered in Dearborn, Michigan. The grant is earmarked for the renovation of the 52,000 square-foot Levi-Strauss building on the Lovington highway. The original grant request was for $200,000. The $500,000 loan will be used to purchase manufacturing equipment. Electro-Wire produces wiring harnesses for various types of vehicles. The Hobbs plant would provide wiring for buses manufactured by Transportation Manufacturing Company of Roswell.

Las Cruces Area:

The new 10,000 square-foot, 430-seat **Golden Corral Steak House** on Telshor Blvd. will be the largest restaurant in Las Cruces when it opens in mid-March. The new facility will replace Golden Corral's present Las Cruces outlet.

Las Vegas Area:

Construction of a $3.2 million, 101 room, **Comfort Inn** has started in Las Vegas.

Los Alamos Area:

For the first time since the 1970's, **Los Alamos National Laboratory's budget** will shrink this fiscal year, and more than 100 employees may be laid off, according to laboratory director Sig Hecker. Because budgets have not been keeping up with inflation since the mid-1980s, the size of the laboratory's staff has been dropping since its peak of 8,102 in 1986, down to an estimated 7,420 going into the laboratory's 1990 holiday break. Overall spending at Los Alamos will be an estimated $933 million this fiscal year, which began on October 1, down from $950 million last fiscal year.

Furr's Supermarket at 2100 N. Main Street will close in mid-January, according to a company official. The Furr's store at 700 N.Main will remain open, according to company officials.

Santa Fe Area:

Construction has begun on the first of two golf courses planned for the **Santa Fe County Ranch Resort** residential and resort complex northwest of Santa Fe. The resort is owned principally by Desert Mountain Development Company of Scottsdale, Arizona. Resort plans include 1,804 residential lots averaging 2.5 acres.

The Santa Fe County commission has rejected the application of **Placer Dome mining company** of San Francisco to prospect for gold near the community of Cerrillos.

Silver City Area:

The Grant County Commission adopted a resolution in support of proposed federal legislation to protect the **Mimbres archaeological sites** and to establish a **Mimbres National Monument** in Silver City.

Pay Less Drug Stores' is closing its Silver City store in early February. Twenty-five employees will be affect-

ed by the closure. The store will close for business on February 2 and employee layoffs will take place on February 15. The high cost of shipping merchandise to Grant County from the chain's California warehouse was cited as the reason for the store closure.

Grant County's new **National Guard Armory** was officially opened with a ribbon cutting ceremony in January. The 20,820 square foot facility was built at a cost of $1.67 million.

A feasibility study of a **proposed sewer project in North Hurley** has been completed and construction of the first phase could begin in about eight months. A $150,000 legislative grant provided funding for the study and basic engineering design. A Community Development Block Grant of $250,000 was awarded for construction costs.

Taos Area

As of mid-January, all **Taos ski facilities**, except Ski Rio, were operating. The ski facilities employ about 1,000 people and ordinarily are open through mid-March.

Desperado Movie Productions of California is filming a motion picture in the Chama area and will be utilizing about 60 extras from northern New Mexico. Recruitment for the required personnel will be handled by the Taos Labor Service Center of the New Mexico Department of Labor.

Mesa Airlines plans to drastically reduce the number of flights to Taos beginning in early February. The airline will maintain its seasonal ski-weekend service. The decision to cut service was based on passenger load. The airline had been flying single-engine, nine-passenger caravans into Taos but is switching to a fleet of larger planes. The smallest of the new planes will carry 19 passengers.

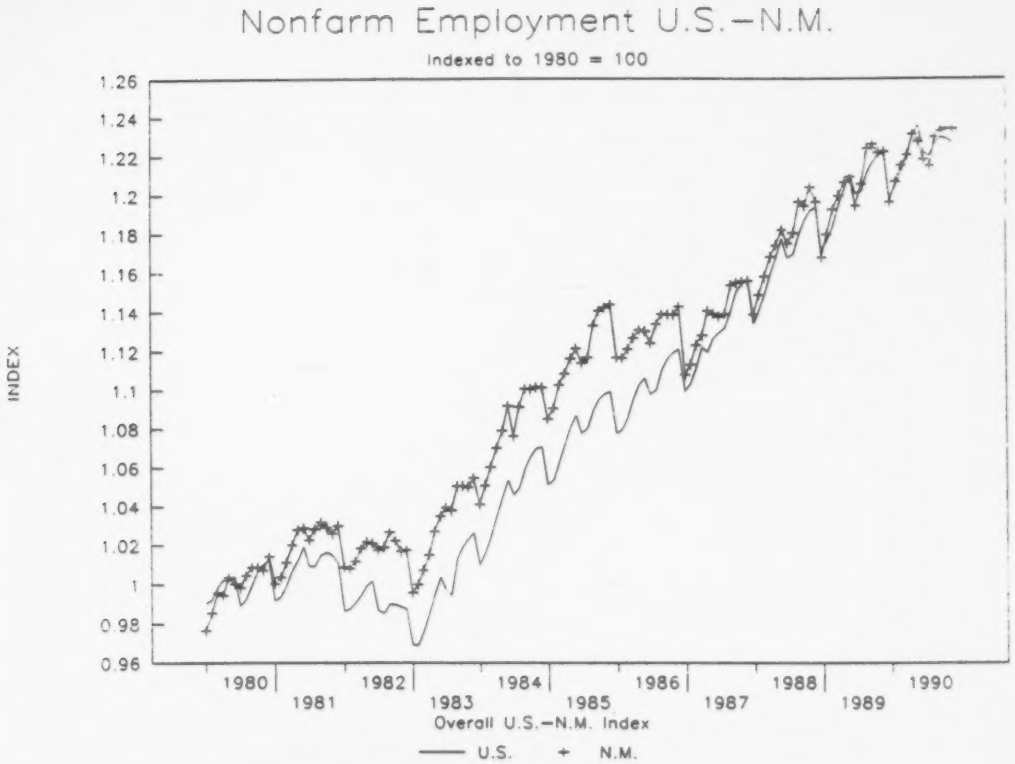
Tucumcari Area

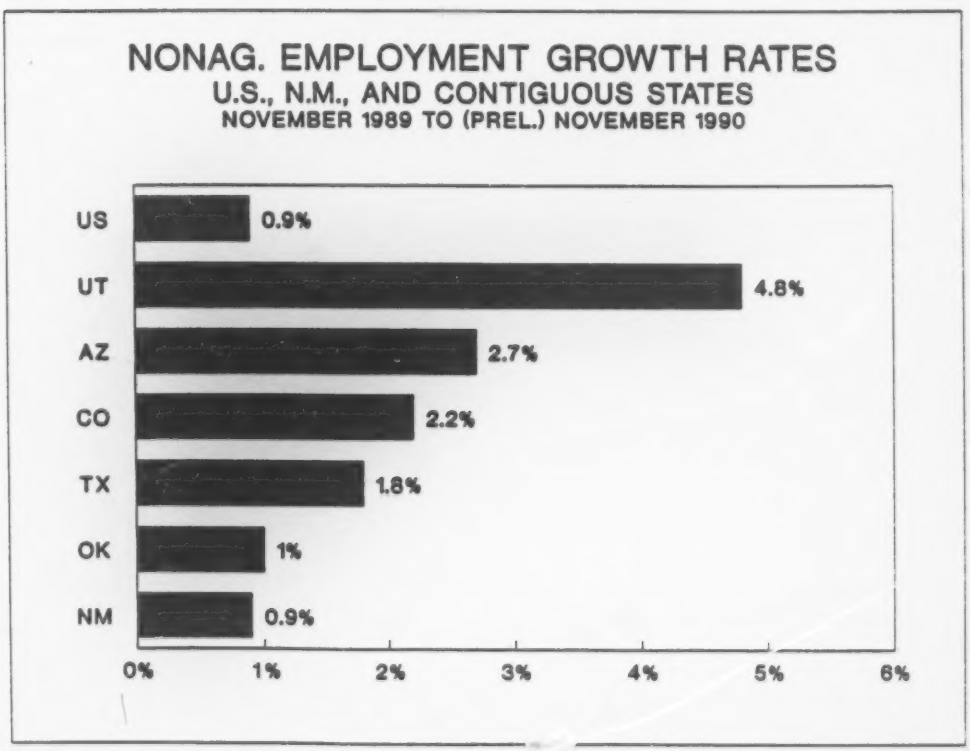
Construction work has begun on the new **National Guard Armory** in Tucumcari. Reid and Strickland Company is the prime contractor.

(Continued from page one)

businesses in retail trade are increasingly utilizing leasing employment agencies and temporary employment agencies for their seasonal staffing needs. A similar trend is observable at the national level. The government sector in New Mexico lost 1,100 jobs during December, spread among all categories except public schools.

Nonfarm employment in New Mexico has grown by 5,400 jobs over the last year, reflecting rather sluggish 0.9 percent growth. The goods producing sector lost 400 jobs while the service producing sector grew by 5,800. Employment gains in mining and manufacturing were more than offset by job losses in construction; although, the construction loss over the year (-1,200) is not nearly as severe as it has been throughout most of 1990. Employment gains in the service producing sector were largely centered in the services and government categories. Government added 3,100 jobs over the last year, concentrated in local and state education (public schools and state-supported colleges and universities). The services industry continued to show annual job growth in the three percent range as health services, membership organizations, lodging places, and personal and business services all added jobs. On the other hand, the trade, transportation / public utilities (TCPU), and finance / insurance / and real estate (FIRE) categories continued to report fewer jobs than one year ago. New Mexico's trade industry employment growth rate (on an annual basis) reached a high of almost four percent in mid-1989 and has been falling ever since. TCPU and FIRE have been reporting negative growth throughout much of 1990. At the national level, the trade industry is unchanged from one year ago, FIRE has lost employment, while TCPU is continuing to post modest employment gains on an annual basis.


Nonfarm Employment U.S.—N.M.
Indexed to 1980 = 100
INDEX
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.2
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.1
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1
0.98
0.96
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
Overall U.S.—N.M. Index
U.S.
N.M.


NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
NOVEMBER 1989 TO (PREL.) NOVEMBER 1990
US
0.9%
UT
4.8%
AZ
2.7%
CO
2.2%
TX
1.8%
OK
1%
NM
0.9%
0%
1%
2%
3%
4%
5%
6%

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest

STATE	RANKING	NOV. 1989	(PREL.) NOV 1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	605.5	643.8	38.3	6.3%
UTAH	2	710.1	744.0	33.9	4.8%
IDAHO	3	381.3	395.2	13.9	3.6%
WASHINGTON	3	2103.7	2179.3	75.6	3.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	1528.8	1574.9	46.1	3.0%
NEBRASKA	6	719.1	739.4	20.3	2.8%
ARIZONA	7	1496.8	1537.5	40.7	2.7%
ARKANSAS	8	905.8	929.2	23.4	2.6%
OREGON	9	1235.2	1266.4	31.2	2.5%
FLORIDA	10	5386.0	5516.4	130.4	2.4%
ALASKA	10	223.6	229.0	5.4	2.4%
KANSAS	12	1087.7	1112.4	24.7	2.3%
COLORADO	13	1488.3	1521.7	33.4	2.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	14	265.1	270.2	5.1	1.9%
HAWAII	14	517.6	527.4	9.8	1.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	281.0	286.3	5.3	1.9%
TEXAS	17	6893.6	7017.0	123.4	1.8%
OHIO	17	4900.8	4987.4	86.6	1.8%
INDIANA	19	2508.7	2549.1	40.4	1.6%
KENTUCKY	20	1465.4	1486.0	20.6	1.4%
WISCONSIN	20	2269.3	2301.2	31.9	1.4%
MINNESOTA	22	2132.1	2159.6	27.5	1.3%
IOWA	23	1228.6	1243.3	14.7	1.2%
LOUISIANA	23	1531.4	1549.4	18.0	1.2%
CALIFORNIA	23	12740.7	12888.7	148.0	1.2%
OKLAHOMA	26	1167.5	1179.7	12.2	1.0%
NEW MEXICO	27	568.6	574.0	5.4	0.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	624.2	630.0	5.8	0.9%
MONTANA	27	297.6	300.2	2.6	0.9%
ALABAMA	30	1604.3	1616.5	12.2	0.8%
WYOMING	31	194.7	196.1	1.4	0.7%
VIRGINIA	31	2919.0	2939.6	20.6	0.7%
GEORGIA	31	2993.9	3014.7	20.8	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	34	937.7	942.1	4.4	0.5%
MARYLAND	35	2178.7	2187.6	8.9	0.4%
ILLINIOS	36	5241.0	5258.3	17.3	0.3%
MISSOURI	37	2333.2	2338.3	5.1	0.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	38	5181.4	5185.6	4.2	0.1%
TENNESSEE	39	2185.6	2184.7	-0.9	0.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	3130.4	3122.6	-7.8	-0.2%
NEW JERSEY	41	3741.3	3714.8	-26.5	-0.7%
NEW YORK	41	8351.5	8289.4	-62.1	-0.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	43	689.4	683.8	-5.6	-0.8%
DELAWARE	44	348.3	345.0	-3.3	-0.9%
CONNECTICUT	45	1699.3	1679.6	-19.7	-1.2%
MICHIGAN	46	3948.7	3895.5	-53.2	-1.3%
RHODE ISLAND	47	464.8	454.0	-10.8	-2.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	48	524.0	510.5	-13.5	-2.6%
VERMONT	49	263.1	255.5	-7.6	-2.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	50	3124.8	3012.6	-112.2	-3.6%
MAINE	51	554.3	530.3	-24.0	-4.3%

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Page 1, 3, 5, and New Mexico Labor Force Estimates at the back of the New Mexico Labor Market Review

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work) - Page 2, 4, and 6 of New Mexico Labor Market Review

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 1990				REVISED DECEMBER 1989				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	704,553	658,727	45,826	6.5%	702,302	663,541	38,761	5.5%	2,251	-4,814	7,065	0.3%	-0.7%	18.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	265,270	250,620	14,650	5.5%	265,699	254,461	11,238	4.2%	-429	-3,841	3,412	-0.2%	-1.5%	30.4%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,174	56,183	3,991	6.6%	59,606	56,398	3,208	5.4%	568	-215	783	1.0%	-0.4%	24.4%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	67,927	65,536	2,391	3.5%	67,302	65,050	2,252	3.3%	625	486	139	0.9%	0.7%	6.2%
Catron	1,414	1,191	223	15.8%	1,358	1,229	129	9.5%	56	-38	94	4.1%	-3.1%	72.9%
Chaves	24,597	23,443	1,154	4.7%	25,030	23,724	1,306	5.2%	-433	-281	-152	-1.7%	-1.2%	-11.6%
Cibola	8,951	7,989	962	10.7%	9,586	8,681	905	9.4%	-635	-692	57	-6.6%	-8.0%	6.3%
Colfax	6,229	5,693	536	8.6%	6,212	5,686	526	8.5%	17	7	10	0.3%	0.1%	1.9%
Curry	17,339	16,313	1,026	5.9%	17,572	16,578	994	5.7%	-233	-265	32	-1.3%	-1.6%	3.2%
De Baca	963	896	67	7.0%	1,005	943	62	6.2%	-42	-47	5	-4.2%	-5.0%	8.1%
Eddy	19,946	18,686	1,260	6.3%	19,700	18,533	1,167	5.9%	246	153	93	1.2%	0.8%	8.0%
Grant	10,725	9,911	814	7.6%	11,053	10,175	878	7.9%	-328	-264	-64	-3.0%	-2.6%	-7.3%
Guadalupe	1,752	1,558	194	11.1%	1,731	1,549	182	10.5%	21	9	12	1.2%	0.6%	6.6%
Harding	371	323	48	12.9%	409	347	62	15.2%	-38	-24	-14	-9.3%	-6.9%	-22.6%
Hidalgo	2,857	2,701	156	5.5%	2,855	2,718	137	4.8%	2	-17	19	0.1%	-0.6%	13.9%
Lea	21,458	20,588	870	4.1%	22,100	20,964	1,136	5.1%	-642	-376	-266	-2.9%	-1.8%	-23.4%
Lincoln	6,545	6,151	394	6.0%	6,621	6,246	375	5.7%	-76	-95	19	-1.1%	-1.5%	5.1%
Luna	6,394	5,478	916	14.3%	6,126	5,454	672	11.0%	268	24	244	4.4%	0.4%	36.3%
McKinley	19,463	17,431	2,032	10.4%	18,832	17,414	1,418	7.5%	631	17	614	3.4%	0.1%	43.3%
Mora	1,318	932	386	29.3%	1,230	955	275	22.4%	88	-23	111	7.2%	-2.4%	40.4%
Otero	18,948	17,630	1,318	7.0%	18,939	17,870	1,069	5.6%	9	-240	249	0.0%	-1.3%	23.3%
Quay	4,839	4,457	382	7.9%	4,869	4,579	290	6.0%	-30	-122	92	-0.6%	-2.7%	31.7%
Rio Arriba	13,412	11,610	1,802	13.4%	13,383	11,728	1,655	12.4%	29	-118	147	0.2%	-1.0%	8.9%
Roosevelt	8,101	7,865	236	2.9%	8,389	8,081	308	3.7%	-288	-216	-72	-3.4%	-2.7%	-23.4%
Sandoval	29,514	27,290	2,224	7.5%	28,608	26,836	1,772	6.2%	906	454	452	3.2%	1.7%	25.5%
San Juan	35,220	32,320	2,900	8.2%	34,175	31,704	2,471	7.2%	1,045	616	429	3.1%	1.9%	17.4%
San Miguel	9,954	8,898	1,056	10.6%	9,747	8,848	899	9.2%	207	50	157	2.1%	0.6%	17.5%
Sierra	2,876	2,695	181	6.3%	2,852	2,694	158	5.5%	24	1	23	0.8%	0.0%	14.6%
Socorro	5,934	5,540	394	6.6%	5,861	5,490	371	6.3%	73	50	23	1.2%	0.9%	6.2%
Taos	10,195	8,630	1,565	15.4%	9,787	8,476	1,311	13.4%	408	154	254	4.2%	1.8%	19.4%
Torrance	3,831	3,516	315	8.2%	3,881	3,568	313	8.1%	-50	-52	2	-1.3%	-1.5%	0.6%
Union	2,055	1,959	96	4.7%	2,173	2,078	95	4.4%	-118	-119	1	-5.4%	-5.7%	1.1%
Valencia	15,981	14,694	1,287	8.1%	15,611	14,484	1,127	7.2%	370	210	160	2.4%	1.4%	14.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 1990				REVISED NOVEMBER 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	704,553	658,727	45,826	6.5%	700,189	657,317	42,872	6.1%	4,364	1,410	2,954	0.6%	0.2%	6.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	265,270	250,620	14,650	5.5%	262,313	249,568	12,745	4.9%	2,957	1,052	1,905	1.1%	0.4%	14.9%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,174	56,183	3,991	6.6%	60,856	57,078	3,778	6.2%	-682	-895	213	-1.1%	-1.6%	5.6%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	67,927	65,536	2,391	3.5%	69,337	66,696	2,641	3.8%	-1,410	-1,160	-250	-2.0%	-1.7%	-9.5%
Catron	1,414	1,191	223	15.8%	1,350	1,157	193	14.3%	64	34	30	4.7%	2.9%	15.5%
Chaves	24,597	23,443	1,154	4.7%	24,456	23,288	1,168	4.8%	141	155	-14	0.6%	0.7%	-1.2%
Cibola	8,951	7,989	962	10.7%	9,010	8,006	1,004	11.1%	-59	-17	-42	-0.7%	-0.2%	-4.2%
Colfax	6,229	5,693	536	8.6%	6,082	5,592	490	8.1%	147	101	46	2.4%	1.8%	9.4%
Curry	17,339	16,313	1,026	5.9%	17,209	16,129	1,080	6.3%	130	184	-54	0.8%	1.1%	-5.0%
De Baca	963	896	67	7.0%	936	881	55	5.9%	27	15	12	2.9%	1.7%	21.8%
Eddy	19,946	18,686	1,260	6.3%	19,773	18,413	1,360	6.9%	173	273	-100	0.9%	1.5%	-7.4%
Grant	10,725	9,911	814	7.6%	10,674	9,795	879	8.2%	51	116	-65	0.5%	1.2%	-7.4%
Guadalupe	1,752	1,558	194	11.1%	1,724	1,558	166	9.6%	28	0	28	1.6%	0.0%	16.9%
Harding	371	323	48	12.9%	368	313	55	14.9%	3	10	-7	0.8%	3.2%	-12.7%
Hidalgo	2,857	2,701	156	5.5%	2,829	2,671	158	5.6%	28	30	-2	1.0%	1.1%	-1.3%
Lea	21,458	20,588	870	4.1%	21,233	20,270	963	4.5%	225	318	-93	1.1%	1.6%	-9.7%
Lincoln	6,545	6,151	394	6.0%	6,410	5,994	416	6.5%	135	157	-22	2.1%	2.6%	-5.3%
Luna	6,394	5,478	916	14.3%	6,247	5,411	836	13.4%	147	67	80	2.4%	1.2%	9.6%
McKinley	19,463	17,431	2,032	10.4%	19,072	17,304	1,768	9.3%	391	127	264	2.1%	0.7%	14.9%
Mora	1,318	932	386	29.3%	1,268	918	350	27.6%	50	14	36	3.9%	1.5%	10.3%
Otero	18,948	17,630	1,318	7.0%	18,925	17,524	1,401	7.4%	23	106	-83	0.1%	0.6%	-5.9%
Quay	4,839	4,457	382	7.9%	4,707	4,359	348	7.4%	132	98	34	2.8%	2.2%	9.8%
Rio Arriba	13,412	11,610	1,802	13.4%	13,172	11,539	1,633	12.4%	240	71	169	1.8%	0.6%	10.3%
Roosevelt	8,101	7,865	236	2.9%	7,988	7,748	240	3.0%	113	117	-4	1.4%	1.5%	-1.7%
Sandoval	29,514	27,290	2,224	7.5%	29,519	27,786	1,733	5.9%	-5	-496	491	0.0%	-1.8%	28.3%
San Juan	35,220	32,320	2,900	8.2%	34,657	32,034	2,623	7.6%	563	286	277	1.6%	0.9%	10.6%
San Miguel	9,954	8,898	1,056	10.6%	9,682	8,727	955	9.9%	272	171	101	2.8%	2.0%	10.6%
Sierra	2,876	2,695	181	6.3%	2,818	2,627	191	6.8%	58	68	-10	2.1%	2.6%	-5.2%
Socorro	5,934	5,540	394	6.6%	5,964	5,571	393	6.6%	-30	-31	1	-0.5%	-0.6%	0.3%
Taos	10,195	8,630	1,565	15.4%	9,912	8,215	1,697	17.1%	283	415	-132	2.9%	5.1%	-7.8%
Torrance	3,831	3,516	315	8.2%	3,875	3,582	293	7.6%	-44	-66	22	-1.1%	-1.8%	7.5%
Union	2,055	1,959	96	4.7%	2,019	1,896	123	6.1%	36	63	-27	1.8%	3.3%	-22.0%
Valencia	15,981	14,694	1,287	8.1%	15,804	14,667	1,137	7.2%	177	27	150	1.1%	0.2%	13.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	GEANNE MONTES (acting)	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	LEROY BACA	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	JOE R. MARTINEZ	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
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